

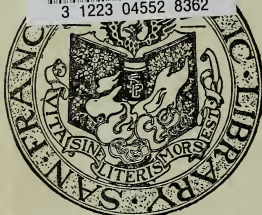
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LOWER YOSEMITE FALLS



Yosemite Park

Yosemite Valley



THREE BROTHERS



Yosemite Falls

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners to Manage Yosemite Valley

AND

MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE,

FOR THE YEARS 1895-96.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING,
1896.

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COMPLIMENTS OF
JOHN F. SHEEHAN,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS

TO MANAGE THE

YOSEMITE VALLEY AND THE MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

HON. JAMES H. BUDD, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
Ex Officio President.

HENRY K. FIELD,
Vice-President.

JOHN F. SHEEHANSecretary and Treasurer.
Office, Mills Building, San Francisco.

COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY K. FIELD, AlamedaTerm expired.
CHARLES G. CLINCH, San FranciscoTerm expired.
JOHN BOGGS, PrincetonTerm expired.
CHAS. S. GIVENS, San FranciscoTerm expires April 19, 1898.
MAX GOLDBERG, San FranciscoTerm expires April 19, 1898.
E. P. JOHNSON, Los AngelesTerm expires April 19, 1898.
H. J. OSTRANDER, MercedTerm expires April 19, 1898.
MILES WALLACE, MaderaTerm expires April 19, 1900.

GALEN CLARK.....Guardian.

REPORT.

To his Excellency JAMES H. BUDD, Governor of the State of California:

SIR: The Commissioners to Manage Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove have the honor to present this report of their transactions in the management of the State's reservations for the years 1895 and 1896.

The meager appropriations, especially those made by the last Legislature, for the care of the Valley and Grove, confined the Commissioners in the matter of expenditures generally to the maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, and hotels and other buildings in a state of repair, the extraordinary work being the rebuilding of the Pohono bridge, below the Bridal Veil Falls, which was washed away by a freshet during the winter of 1894; the construction of a bridge at Cascade Falls, and a bridge across the Merced River opposite "El Capitan." Other necessary work done during the period covered by this report was the construction of a stable and corral in connection with the Stoneman House; extensive repairs to the Glacier Point Hotel (costing about \$1,500), which hostelry was almost uninhabitable; the opening of the road from the stables to the Sentinel Hotel; repapering and interior painting of the Stoneman House; painting of roof and porches of the same house; construction of an ice-house at Mirror Lake; also repairs and additions to the Sentinel Hotel, such as construction of wood-house, carriage-house, and house for servants, and a thorough bracing of roof of hotel, together with painting of porches, etc.

The same close economy adhered to by the Commissioners during the past year must necessarily be followed during the forty-eighth fiscal year, inasmuch as the appropriations for the forty-seventh and forty-eighth fiscal years were reduced nearly one half from appropriations of former years. Thus, the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, including the amounts received from rents and privileges in the Valley, now amount to only about \$11,000 per annum. Yet, in the meantime, buildings may be burned, bridges destroyed, the wonderful big trees endangered, and the winter's ravages so disfigure trails and roads as to involve a large expenditure of money to repair them. This action of the Legislature was, in our opinion, due to reports of malicious or ignorant persons, who were constantly misrepresenting in person, on the floors of both houses, or by letter, the condition of the Valley, and its management. The Commissioners were even accused by legislators with

charging extortionate toll rates on roads leading to the Valley, and encouraging monopoly in transportation lines, when such people should have known that the Commission controls no roads outside of the Yosemite Reservation, and charges no toll over roads within it. The toll rates in question are fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the counties which they traverse.

Changes in the personnel of the Board of Commissioners since the last biennial report have been as follows: In December, 1894, Mr. John F. Kidder resigned as Commissioner, and Mr. John Boggs, of Colusa County, was appointed by Governor Markham to fill the vacancy. In January, 1895, Governor James H. Budd, in accordance with law, assumed the Presidency of the Commission. Mr. Boggs was substituted as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Kidder, resigned. At the annual meeting held in the Yosemite Valley in June, 1895, Commissioners Henry K. Field, John H. O'Brien, and Charles G. Clinch were elected to constitute the Executive Committee, and Commissioner Field was chosen chairman of said committee. In August, 1896, Commissioner John H. O'Brien died, and in October the Governor appointed his successor in the person of Mr. Charles S. Givens, of San Francisco. At the annual meeting held in the Valley in June, 1896, the Executive Committee was abolished by adoption of amendments to the by-laws, and a Committee on Finance and Accounts was provided for and appointed by the President, the general duties of said Committee being to audit and approve all claims against the Commission and inquire into the sources of revenue. Just previous to the printing of this report, the Governor appointed Mr. Miles Wallace, of Madera, to succeed Commissioner George B. Sperry, resigned.

INSPECTION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The last annual meeting held in the Valley was attended by every member of the Commission, the Governor presiding. The Governor, as President of the Commission, made a thorough inspection of the Valley and Grove and all properties of the State under the control of the Board, and made a searching inquiry into all affairs and business appertaining to the Grant. In this he was assisted by all the Commissioners, and as a result many reforms have been instituted which cannot fail to redound to the credit of the State of California, and prove beneficial to the interest of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove and the thousands of people who annually visit those marvelous creations of nature.

Any semblance of pooling between hotel proprietors and stage companies was stamped out; competition in transportation to and from the Valley has been encouraged and actually established, thereby insuring cheaper rates; charges for horses and carriage hire have been reduced and gener-

ally regulated, and provision has been made for the better accommodation of the two thousand and more campers who annually visit Yosemite. A patrolman visits the various camps several times daily and lends assistance and advice to campers and directs visitors as to important rules and regulations governing the Valley, thereby preventing vandalism by thoughtless persons; a meat market and bakery have been established in the Valley, and arrangements have been made by which campers can purchase hay at cost; pasture fields have been inclosed by portable fencing, into which stock of campers may be turned and kept in safety; all barbed wire fences have been removed from the Valley—all of these tending to the benefit of the campers both in purse and matters of general enjoyment.

CONDITION OF THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the condition of the floor of the Valley, and unless ample appropriation of funds is provided very soon, serious and lasting damage will result to the matchless property entrusted to the care of the State of California. The veteran Guardian, in his last report to this Board, says: "It is an evident fact that there are entirely too many young forest trees and small shrubbery spreading over the floor of the Valley, which, as it increases in extent and size, is a fearful menace to the safety and beauty of the landscape scenery, in the event of fires getting started. It has become a matter of urgent necessity that this luxuriant, wanton growth of young pines and cedars should in many places be cleared up or thinned out into open coppice groves. In doing this work much of the young growth and fallen trees could be cut into firewood and sold to residents of the Valley, and I would here suggest and recommend that as a matter of great policy the Yosemite Commissioners should have all the wood cut which is needed for use in Yosemite by the residents, even if some of it was sold for less than the cost of cutting, as the Valley could then be cleared up of old logs and brush where most needed. I would again respectfully call your attention to the condition of the banks of the Merced River here in Yosemite. The strong, rapid currents produced by the annual spring floods are doing serious and alarming damage in a few places. The work done three years ago to divert the strong current and save the river bank and the noted large sugar pine tree just below the mouth of Teneyia Creek seems to be only a partial success."

THE ROADS AND RIVER.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Bureau of Highways of California, the members of which visited Yosemite Valley in June, 1895, made a report to the Governor, dated July 6, 1895, in which

they stated that they made an examination of the roads in the Valley with a view of improving said roads to such extent as was possible with the materials and conditions therein existing. They also made an examination of the banks of the Merced River with a view to the improvement and protection of its banks through the Valley at points where severe erosion was taking place. It was found that, of the 22 miles of road in the Valley, at least 15 miles was heavy with sand and dust during the greater portion of the summer season, and the Bureau recommended that the roads be puddled with a finely pulverized sedimentary deposit which is to be found in several localities in the Valley, and which by use and sprinkling will very materially improve the heavy condition of the roads so justly complained of by the Commissioners and visitors. This material is a black loam, of which the better portions of the roads in the Valley are built, and which, if spread over the sandy portions to a depth of from four to six inches and to a width required to the amount of traffic on the road, and if kept well sprinkled, will make these sandy and dusty roads as good as the best in the Valley. The Bureau also recommended that in the matter of replacing bridges, culverts, and drains, the exclusive use of stone in either dry or mortar-laid masonry be resorted to, inasmuch as the only materials for such work necessary to transport into the Valley would be cement and tools, all other materials existing in the Grant in great abundance and of superior quality. They add: "Wherever stone has been used as curbing, retaining walls, abutments, and all other needful road structures, we find that care and skill have been exercised in the workmanship, and commend an extension of this class of work whenever temporary structures are replaced. In the approach to the Valley, via the Coulterville road at Cascade Creek, a dangerous and troublesome crossing exists. At this point, it is advisable to concentrate the stream in a fixed channel, and construct a permanent bridge in stone or of iron beams embedded in cement. A complete topographical map of the Valley, showing all roads and trails, is much needed, as existing maps were made prior to the construction of many of the roads." The report further says: "Regarding the protection of the banks from erosion, we will state at the outset that considerable outlay must be incurred, for throughout the entire Valley a gradual shifting of the channel of the Merced River from side to side has gradually taken place. These changes were of minor importance prior to the construction of costly buildings and roads and the general improvement to the floor of the Valley, but with the introduction of costly improvements there comes the necessity of measurably fixing the channel so that these changes may not destroy valuable grounds, trees, and improvements. An attempt has been made to protect the right bank of the river in the camping-grounds above the stables. Here, a mag-



nificent specimen of the sugar pine is in danger of destruction. A small spur dike built above this tree has caused a destructive eddy, and unless prompt steps be taken, the bank and this tree will be destroyed. Being one of the finest specimens of the perishing species, the Commission would be justified in a considerable expenditure to save it for future generations. The work necessary to do this is also the initial step toward protecting the bank for at least a quarter of a mile below, where there is very severe erosion going on, which may result in diverting the river entirely from its present channel for a mile or more."

WORK RECENTLY PERFORMED.

It was deemed an imperative necessity to construct two bridges during the present season—one on the Coulterville road at the crossing of Cascade Creek, and another across the Merced River near Bridal Veil Falls, on the site of the iron bridge which was destroyed by a freshet some time ago. The absence of a bridge at the Cascades has been a constant menace to the safety of travelers on the Coulterville road, and the convenience of visitors to the Valley demanded the construction of the other bridge.

Among the recent orders of the Commissioners is a rule which requires that in the future all leases for any privileges or concessions in the Valley exceeding in rental the sum of \$100 per annum shall be advertised and let to the highest responsible bidder.

We have the honor to present herewith a financial statement for the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years. This statement shows the receipts and expenditures by funds, and in the latter respect the amount expended for labor, improvements on hotels and other buildings, and for bridges, etc., are given. For all expenditures, vouchers showing every item are on file in the office of the Secretary in San Francisco, and with the State Controller. An expert annually makes a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

DESTRUCTION, BY FIRE, OF THE STONEMAN HOUSE.

During the compilation of this report, the Stoneman House was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of August 24, 1896. This elegant frame hotel was built by the State in 1887, the original cost being \$40,000. Since its completion, however, a considerable sum of money has been spent in repairs upon the building, and, inasmuch as the State prohibits insurance upon its buildings, the loss is a heavy one. The origin of the fire is unknown, although the insurance adjuster attributes it to the weight of snow of last winter settling the roof, thereby causing the cracking of the concrete around the flues,

there being no brick chimneys in the building. The loss of this hotel has upset the plans of the Commissioners in many respects. At the last annual meeting held in the Valley every precaution was taken to prevent hotel proprietors from pooling, in order that there should be a healthy competition in the interest of tourists. Now the Commissioners are not only confronted with a loss of income of \$1,200 per year, by reason of the destruction of the hotel, but it is imperatively necessary to provide accommodations for next season's travel to the Yosemite, other than can be offered by the Sentinel Hotel, the only public house now in the State's Reservation, except the house on Glacier Point, which has but few rooms for the accommodation of guests. A new hotel cannot be constructed in time for the season of 1897, even though ample appropriations be made therefor by the Legislature, and it therefore behooves the Commissioners to have cottages constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Sentinel Hotel, or else renovate and refit the old buildings in that neighborhood, as a temporary device. In order to carry out the latter proposition even, the aid of the Legislature must be invoked to provide the necessary funds, as the money at the disposal of the Commissioners for the present fiscal year will scarcely pay the absolutely necessary expenses of caring for the Valley.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioners respectfully recommend and earnestly request that a much larger appropriation of money be placed at their disposal for the ensuing two years than was allotted for the forty-seventh and forty-eighth fiscal years. That meager appropriation has kept the funds in a cramped condition, and has prevented the Commissioners from having work performed in the Valley which they deemed necessary, and which the public demand. Better roads are required in the Valley, and a portion of the roads should be sprinkled during the summer months. A school-house is much needed in the Valley, and one built of stone meets general approval. Paths for the convenience of pedestrians should be constructed on the shores of Mirror Lake, and at certain points along the Merced River. As has been often recommended, the expenditure of a considerable sum of money is required in clearing the floor of the Valley of brush and rapidly growing pines and other young trees. And tourists will no doubt demand the erection of a new hotel, or the enlargement of the present one, together with a number of cottages. These needed improvements will require a special appropriation by the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that that body will appoint a committee to inquire into the wants of the Yosemite.

SUGGESTIONS BY GUARDIAN CLARK.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, CAL., August 13, 1896.

GEN. JOHN F. SHEEHAN, *Secretary and Treasurer of the Yosemite Commission:*

DEAR SIR: In replying to your favor of the 6th inst., relative to any suggestions I might offer to incorporate in your biennial report to the Governor and Legislature, I would respectfully suggest that some mention be made for what purposes the interests of Yosemite will require a liberal appropriation of money to be expended during the next two years. Outside and independent of the regular heavy annual expenses in keeping the carriage-roads, trails, bridges, and buildings in safe repair, the old wooden stairway at the Vernal Falls, which is now unsafe for use, will have to be replaced by a new set, either iron or wood. Some efficient system for the protection and preservation of the banks of the Merced River in Yosemite from the strong flood currents in the early part of the season is most imperatively required.

All the open meadow ground in Yosemite is being covered with young cottonwoods and willows, and the drier portions of the Valley overrun with dense thickets of young pines and cedars. The great work of reclamation should be commenced as soon as possible, and prosecuted from year to year, until the whole Valley is again restored to its original superior beauty. I hope that a very liberal appropriation may be obtained for the general protection and preservation of Yosemite, and I think the Governor will favorably recommend it.

Yours respectfully,

GALEN CLARK,
Guardian.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

To the President and Board of Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove Commissioners:

In compliance with your request of recent date, I take pleasure in submitting the following report concerning the proposed plan of utilizing the natural water-power of the Yosemite Valley for the production of electrical energy to be used for electric lighting and power purposes throughout the Valley.

The following points should be given careful consideration in the design and construction of such a system:

Careful measurements should be made of the flow of water in the various available streams of the Valley, especially during the late summer. During August, September, and October, the amount of water available for power purposes in many of the streams leading into the Valley would not be sufficient to operate the system. It may be urged that during these months lights would not be in use, but in my opinion the plant should be so located and designed that it can be operated during the entire year.

The head works of the hydraulic system should be so located and constructed that the high water in June can do no damage, or in any way impair the continuous operation of the plant. The pipe-line to the jet-wheels in the station should head in a reservoir of such a capacity that the plant could be operated for a number of days by the water there contained. It would then be possible to repair the head works, if necessary, without interfering with the operation of the lighting plant.

The construction must be such that no damage can be done by snow and ice and freezing water during the winter months. If steel pipe is used it must be protected from the heat of the sun during the summer, or other construction used to minimize the effect of contraction and expansion due to change of temperature.

Great care should be taken in the design and construction of the entire system, so that the natural beauty of the surroundings will not be destroyed by the necessary artificial work. All the assistance which nature can give should be promptly utilized.

The power-house should be built of granite. The recent destruction of the Stoneman House by fire forcibly impresses us with the fact that fire-proof construction should be used in the building which is to con-

tain the generators and other expensive machinery incident to the electric light and power system.

The water-wheels should be of high-pressure jet type, directly connected to the alternating-current generators. The initial voltage of the generators should depend upon the length of the transmission line, which in turn would depend upon the location of the power-station. The use of multiphase alternating currents would be advisable, inasmuch as power will undoubtedly be an important adjunct to the electric lighting of the hotels and the floor of the Valley.

I would not advise the location of a search-light on Glacier Point. Any ordinary search-light would be insignificant in its effect when placed at such an altitude. The cost of conducting the current to the top of such a cliff would practically be prohibitive.

To light the hotels and drives in the Valley, and furnish power for general purposes, are the important uses to which the electrical energy should be put.

The cost of such a power and lighting system, ready for operation, I estimate to be about \$15,000. This first cost of the plant, however, would not depend directly upon its size or capacity. Certain fixed expenditures, independent of the power developed, deserve consideration. Among these may be mentioned the power-house, hydraulic system, poles, and transmission line, etc. It seems desirable, therefore, to make an estimate of the cost of such a power plant, the maximum output at present to be the equivalent of 75 horse-power, the design, however, to be such that another 75 horse-power unit may be installed at any future time, if necessary, without great expense.

The above estimate, which is segregated below, is based upon these considerations. It should be borne in mind, however, that these are only preliminary, and the only method of securing an accurate estimate is to design the entire system, deciding on its location and the details of its construction. In order to secure the best results it would seem advisable to place the design and construction of such a plant in the hands of a consulting electrical and hydraulic engineer, who would report his plans to the Commissioners for their consideration. Definite information would then be at hand as to the cost of constructing such a system, including the exact location of the power-station and other details of construction.

Building	\$2,000 00
Pipe-line	2,500 00
Water-wheel, 75 H.P.	350 00
Generator, 60 K.W.	2,100 00
Transmission line, estimated 3 miles	750 00
Construction of head works	1,000 00
Installation of entire system	2,500 00
200 incandescent lamps, 16 C.P.	400 00
Induction motors for power, four 20 H.P.	2,000 00
Transformers for entire system	800 00
Freight estimated	600 00
Total	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

The annual cost of operating such a system would depend upon circumstances, but the important item would be attendance. The services of four men would probably be necessary. One of these should be a competent chief engineer, in charge of the entire system.

In conclusion, I wish to say that such a power-transmission plant in the Yosemite Valley should be a model central station, and be one of the places of interest in the Valley, showing how water-power may be utilized in the mountains of California and transmitted in the form of electrical energy to the centers of population.

CLARENCE L. CORY.

Electrical Engineering Laboratory, University of California,
BERKELEY, CAL., August 26, 1896.

YOSEMITE; DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.

Yosemite Valley is situated in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, about 155 miles in a direct line nearly due east from the City of San Francisco. At this point, the range of mountains is a little more than 70 miles wide, and the Valley lies just midway between the east and west bases. To quote from the guide-book of the Geological Survey, published under authority of the Legislature, it is a nearly level area, about 6 miles in length, from half a mile to a mile in width, sunk almost a mile in perpendicular depth below the general level of the adjacent region, and through the center of which runs the Merced River. It may be roughly likened to a gigantic trough, hollowed in the mountains, nearly at right angles to their general trend. This trough is quite irregular, having several reëntering angles and square recesses, set back, as it were, into its sides. Still a general northeasterly direction is maintained in the depression, until we arrive at its upper end, when it turns sharply at right angles, almost, and soon divides into three branches, through either of which we may, going up a series of gigantic steps, ascend to the general level of the Sierras. Down each of these branches, or cañons, descend streams, forks of the Merced, coming down the steps in stupendous waterfalls. At its lower end, the Valley contracts into a narrow gorge, or cañon, with steeply inclined walls, and not having the U slope of the Yosemite, but the usual V form of California valleys.

The territory embraced by the Yosemite Grant comprises the whole of the Valley proper, and extends back from the edge of the precipice for an average distance of 1 mile. This covers an area of 36,111.14 acres. The Big Tree Grant, situated $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Yosemite Grant, contains 2,589.23 acres, and the two combined aggregate 38,700.40 acres, or about 60 square miles. Although the Yosemite Grant covers a very extensive area, not less, in fact, than 56 square miles, very little—only about three per cent—of the tract can be made useful for any other purpose than that to which the Act of Congress has devoted it, namely, as a place for “public use, resort, and recreation.” All the land extending back from the edge of the bluffs which form the limits of the Valley, is high, much of it exceeding 8,000 feet, and it is either very rocky or else covered with a thick growth of heavy timber, so as to render it entirely unfit for purposes of cultivation.

On the level of the Valley there are only 1,141 acres, of which 745 acres are meadow lands, and the remainder fern or high lands, requir-

ing to be subdued and cultivated before they can be made available. Thus, only about two per cent of the whole grant can be regarded as arable.

From time immemorial, the Yosemite Valley has been regarded by the Indian tribes living on both the western and eastern slopes of the Sierra as a stronghold or place of refuge in time of trouble, as well as a spot where a large stock of acorns could be gathered for their winter food. In 1850 the settlers who lived on the streams which head in the region adjacent to the Yosemite, finding themselves unable to live in peace with the neighboring Indians, organized for their protection a military company, under Captain Boling, who, in 1851, pursued a party of these Indians that had been committing depredations in the lower foothills into the mountains and into the Yosemite, where they had taken refuge. On their return the party gave an account of this wonderful Valley, and others tried to find it that same year, but failed in their endeavors. In 1851 Captain Boling again went with some companions for the purpose of proving his assertions, and in 1853, Mr. Robert B. Stinson, then a resident of Mariposa, started out on a hunting expedition with a party of ten others, and in their wanderings in search of game, as well as out of curiosity, penetrated as far as the Yosemite, where they spent some time. In 1856 the regular pleasure travel commenced, which has continued ever since. As early as 1857, the Valley was resorted to by invalids and persons suffering from the great prolonged heat of the summer months in the towns of the lower foothills. These facts are mentioned in order to show that a trip to the Yosemite, even in those early days, was regarded as no hardship, but, on the contrary, was looked upon as a pleasure excursion, and sometimes undertaken by ladies in delicate health.

The first house was built in the Valley in the autumn of 1856, and occupied a portion of the ground where Black's Hotel stood until a recent period.

In the spring of 1858 the main building formerly occupied by Mr. Hutchings was erected by Hite & Beardsley, who kept it as a public house during that season. It afterward passed into the hands of Messrs. Sullivan & Cashman, of San Francisco, for a debt, as the Commissioners understand, but was still kept as a hotel from 1859 to 1861, by a Mr. Peck; afterward by a Mr. Longhurst; and between 1864 and 1875 by Mr. Hutchings.

Prior to May, 1864, the only actual settler and resident in the Valley was the late Mr. J. C. Lamon, who, since 1860, lived there uninterruptedly until his death in the spring of 1875.



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS.

LOWER YOSEMITE FALLS.

EL CAPITAN.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS FOR
THE FORTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.*Appropriation for Care of Yosemite Valley.*

By appropriation	\$10,000 00
Lumber	\$86 10
Freight.....	119 47
Work on hotels	3,302 73
Labor under Guardian	713 23
Experting books	15 00
Board of laborers on Sentinel Hotel	1,252 10
Office expenses.....	975 35
Repairing Pohono Bridge.....	674 00
Work on roads	560 00
Advertising	5 00
Supplies	1,554 91
Telephone and telegrams	64 61
Horse hire in Valley	12 50
Repairing buildings.....	665 00
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Appropriation for Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

By appropriation.....	\$2,500 00
Labor in Grove, on roads, clearing brush.....	\$1,750 00
Supplies.....	1 75
Fighting fires	66 00
Office expenses.....	682 25
	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Appropriation for Traveling Expenses.

By appropriation.....	\$1,500 00
Drawn for traveling expenses	\$1,454 80
Reverted to treasury	45 20
	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

Yosemite Fund.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1894	\$269 42
By rent account.....	3,794 00
Sales in Valley reported by Guardian	129 31
Total receipts	<u>\$4,192 73</u>
Lumber	\$482 90
Supplies	498 10
Work on hotels.....	12 50
Freight.....	537 96
Labor in Valley	2,315 16
Salaries.....	250 00
Advertising annual meeting	16 00
Rent of office.....	57 50
Stationery, expressage, postage, and fuel.....	10 90
	<u>4,181 02</u>
Balance on hand	\$11 71

Résumé.

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
Appropriation for care of Yosemite Valley	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Appropriation for care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove	2,500 00	2,500 00
Appropriation for traveling expenses	1,500 00	1,500 00
Yosemite Fund	4,181 02	4,192 73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,181 02	\$18,192 73
		18,181 02
Balance on hand from forty-sixth fiscal year		\$11 71
(Carried over to credit of Yosemite Fund).		

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS FOR
THE FORTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriation for Care of Yosemite Valley.

By appropriation	\$7,500 00
Labor in the Valley	\$3,148 32
Office expenses	387 35
Survey of floor of Valley	353 75
Supplies	1,241 77
Freight	299 89
Lumber	1,624 00
Board of laborers	388 14
Experting books	15 00
Horse hire in Valley	9 50
Stationery, expressage, etc.	25 87
Balance	6 41
	<hr/>
	\$7,500 00

Appropriation for Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

By appropriation	\$1,250 00
Work in Grove	\$500 00
Work on roads	350 00
Proportion of salaries and office expenses	313 60
Supplies	47 55
Balance	38 85
	<hr/>
	\$1,250 00

Appropriation for Traveling Expenses.

By appropriation	\$750 00
Traveling expenses to and from Valley	\$146 05
Balance on hand	603 95
	<hr/>
	\$750 00

Yosemite Fund.

Balance on hand	\$11 71
By rent account	3,401 00
By sales reported by Guardian	59 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$3,471 71
Labor under Guardian	\$1,678 15
Office expenses	230 80
Supplies	480 50
Repair of roads	375 00
Freight and hauling	296 03
Advertising annual meeting	22 50
Survey of floor of the Valley	18 50
Miscellaneous expenses	13 60
Balance	356 63
	<hr/>
	\$3,471 71

Résumé.

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
Appropriation for care of Yosemite Valley	\$7,493 59	\$7,500 00
Appropriation for care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....	1,211 15	1,250 00
Appropriation for traveling expenses	146 05	750 06
Yosemite Fund	3,115 08	3,471 71
	<hr/> \$11,965 87	<hr/> \$12,971 71
Balance to credit of the appropriation for the care of Yosemite Valley		\$6 41
Balance to credit of the appropriation for the care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove..		38 85
Balance to credit of the appropriation for traveling expenses.....		603 95
Balance to credit of the Yosemite Fund		356 63
Balance of funds of forty-seventh fiscal year still in treasury at end of fiscal year		<hr/> \$1,005 84

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL ACTS RELATING TO THE YOSEMITE LAND GRANT.

A *résumé* of previous reports shows that Congress passed an Act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the "Yosemite Valley" and the land embracing the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," and that said Act was approved on the 30th of June, 1864, and is as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be, and is hereby granted to the State of California, the "cleft" or "gorge" in the Granite Peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the County of Mariposa, in the State aforesaid, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches and spurs, in estimated length, fifteen miles, and in average width, one mile back from the main edge of the precipice on each side of the valley; with the stipulation, nevertheless, that the said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation, and shall be inalienable for all time; but leases, not extending more than ten years, may be granted for portions of said premises. All incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property, or the roads leading thereto. The boundaries to be established at the cost of said State, by the United States Surveyor-General of California, whose official plat, when affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute the evidence of the locus, extent, and limits of said cleft or gorge; the premises to be managed by the Governor of the State, with eight other Commissioners, to be appointed by the Executive of California, and who shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall likewise be, and there is hereby granted to the State of California, the tracts embracing what is known as "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," not to exceed the area of four sections, and to be taken in legal subdivisions of one quarter section each, with the like stipulation as expressed in the first section of this Act, as to the State's acceptance, with like conditions as in the first section of this Act, as to inalienability, yet with the same lease privilege; the income to be expended in the preservation, improvement, and protection of the property; the premises to be managed by Commissioners, as stipulated in the first section of this Act, and to be taken in legal subdivision as aforesaid; and the official plat of the United States Surveyor-General, when affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to be the evidence of the locus of said Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

[Chapter CLXXXIV of the Statutes at Large, passed at the Thirty-eighth Congress, session one.]

As soon as possible after the news of the passage of the above Act was received in California, F. F. Low, then Governor, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
SACRAMENTO, September 28, 1864. }

WHEREAS, The United States, by an Act passed at the first session of the thirty-eighth Congress, has granted to this State the territory comprising the "Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," to be held and used for the purposes mentioned in said Act; and whereas, it is also provided in the Act, that the management and control of the tracts of land shall be confided to a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frederick F. Low, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have appointed Fred Law Olmsted, Professor J. D. Whitney, William Ashburner, I. W. Raymond, E. S. Holden, Alexander Deering, George W. Coulter, and Galen Clark said Commissioners, to whom is confided the management of the aforesaid tracts of land. And I hereby warn and command all persons to desist from trespassing or settling upon said territory, and from cutting timber, or doing any unlawful acts within the limits of said grant.

All propositions for the improvement of the aforesaid tracts of land, or for leases, should be made to the Commissioners, through Fred Law Olmsted, Bear Valley, Mariposa County.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of California to be affixed, this twenty-eighth day of September, 1864.

[L. S.]

FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California.

Attest: B. B. REDDING, Secretary of State.
By F. W. REDDING, Deputy.

The surveys necessary to establish "the locus, extent, and limits" of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, as required by the Act of Congress, were made in the autumn of 1864, by order of the Commissioners appointed by the above proclamation, under the direction of James T. Gardner, who was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor for that purpose.

The official plat of this work was forwarded by the Surveyor-General of California to Washington, and accepted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Before, however, the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove could become the property of the State, it was necessary that the grant made by Congress should be accepted by the State Legislature. This was done during the session of 1865-66, when the following Act was passed:

An Act to accept the grant by the United States Government to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove, and to organize the Board of Commissioners, and to fully empower them to carry out the objects of the grant, and fulfill the purposes of the trust.

[Approved April 2, 1866.]

WHEREAS, By an Act of Congress, entitled an Act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, approved June thirtieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there was granted to the State of California, in the terms of said Act, said valley and the lands embracing said grove, upon certain conditions and stipulations therein expressed; now, therefore,

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The State of California does hereby accept said grant upon the conditions, reservations, and stipulations contained in said Act of Congress.

SEC. 2. The Governor, and the eight other Commissioners, Frederick Law Olmsted, Prof. J. D. Whitney, William Ashburner, I. W. Raymond, E. S. Holden, Alexander Deering, Geo. W. Coulter, and Galen Clark, appointed by him on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the terms of said Act, are hereby constituted a Board to manage said premises, and any vacancy occurring therein from death, removal, or any cause, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor. They shall be known in law as "The Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," and by such name they and their successors

may sue and be sued, and shall have full power to manage and administer the grant made and the trust created by said Act of Congress, and shall have full power to make and adopt all rules, regulations, and by-laws for their own government and the government, improvement, and preservation of said premises, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of this State, or of said Act making the grant, or of any law of Congress or of the Legislature. They shall hold their first meeting at the time and place to be specified by the Governor, and thereafter as their own rules shall prescribe, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect a President and a Secretary, and any other officers from their number, as their rules may prescribe.

SEC. 3. None of the said Commissioners shall receive any compensation for their services as such. They shall have the power to appoint a Guardian, either of their number or not, of said premises, removable at their pleasure, to perform such duties as they may prescribe, and to receive such compensation as they may fix, not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall make a full report of the condition of said premises, and of their acts under this law, and of their expenditures, through the Governor, to the Legislature, at every regular session thereof.

SEC. 5. The State Geologist is hereby authorized to make such further explorations on the said tract, and in the adjoining regions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as may be necessary to enable him to prepare a full description and accurate statistical report of the same, and the same shall be published in connection with the reports of the Geological Survey.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to commit any trespass whatever upon said premises, cut down or carry off any wood, underwood, tree, or timber, or girdle or otherwise injure any tree or timber, or deface or injure any natural object, or set fire to any wood or grass upon said premises, or destroy or injure any bridge or structure of any kind, or other improvement that is, or may be, placed thereon. Any person committing either or any of said acts, without the express permission of said Commissioners, through said Guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the eighteenth and nineteenth fiscal years, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay said Guardian and the incidental expenses of the Commissioners, and to be expended under the supervision of said Commissioners; *provided*, that not more than one half of said sum shall be expended during the eighteenth fiscal year.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

[Chapter DXXXVI of the Statutes of California, passed at the sixteenth session of the Legislature, 1865-66.]

Sections 3584 to 3586 of the Political Code confirm the appointment of the Commissioners, and reenact all that relates to their powers contained in the above cited Act of the Legislature.

In 1866, Mr. F. L. Olmsted, one of the Commissioners originally appointed by Governor Low, resigned after returning from the East, and Mr. H. W. Cleaveland, of San Francisco, was appointed. Mr. Alexander Deering resigned in 1873, on being elected to the office of District Judge, and Mr. Edgar Mills, of Sacramento, was appointed. In 1875, Mr. George W. Coulter, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. P. D. Wiginton, of Merced, who in his turn resigned after being elected to Congress, and his place on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas P. Madden, of San Francisco. Since then there have been a good many vacancies caused either by deaths, resignations, or expirations of terms of office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Be it resolved, that the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove be amended to read as follows:

I.

No person shall reside or transact business within the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grant without permission from the Commissioners.

II.

No application or residence or privilege to transact business within the Valley or Grove shall be considered if the applicant be in arrears to the Commission. Applicants must be in good standing.

III.

Any person having permission to reside or transact business within the Valley or Grove, who shall transfer or sublet the whole or any part of the premises or business in said permit, without the written consent of the Commission, shall *ipso facto* forfeit the same.

IV.

The Guardian shall report to the Board all persons residing or transacting business within the Grant without permission, and shall cause the immediate discontinuance of such residence or business.

V.

No person residing or transacting business within the Grant shall retain in his or her employ any person who is detrimental to good order or morals.

VI.

Upon complaint made to the Commission by the Guardian against any person specified in Rule V, the employer of such objectionable person shall be notified of the facts, and the employé must be dismissed.

VII.

Any employer neglecting or refusing to dismiss such objectionable employé, shall thereby forfeit his or her permission to reside or transact business within the Grant.

VIII.

No person shall be employed as a Guide who has not a good moral character, and approved by the Guardian.

IX.

The Guardian shall, upon the complaint of any tourist or other visitor of the conduct or behavior of the Guide, inquire into the cause, and advise the complainant of the result, enforcing Rule V if necessary, and report same to Secretary.

X.

The Guardian has the power to suspend the Guide from his privilege during the investigation of the charges preferred against said Guide. If the Guide be found in fault, he shall be dismissed in accordance with Rule V.

XI.

The Guardian shall inspect all horses, trappings, and vehicles used for hire, and if any such horses, trappings, or vehicles may be deemed unsuitable or unsafe by him, he shall cause the same to be removed at once from the Valley or Grove.

XII.

Any person offering for hire or otherwise any horse, mule, trapping, or vehicle, or refuses or neglects to remove the same from the Grant, after the Guardian shall have condemned the same, shall forfeit his privilege to reside or transact business within the Grant.

XIII. (Rescinded.)

XIV.

The Guardian shall direct campers to the grounds set apart for their use within the Grant, and shall establish such rules as will contribute to their comfort.

XV.

Campers upon entering the Valley must go to the office of the Guardian and enter their names and residence upon the register there provided. This rule shall be printed and placed in some conspicuous position, so that campers will not fail to see same upon entering Grant.

XVI.

No campfires shall be permitted within the Grant, or either Valley or Grove, without the express permission of the Guardian.

XVII.

No trees shall be cut or injured, or any natural object defaced.

XVIII.

The discharge of firearms within the Grove or Valley is strictly prohibited.

XIX.

No horses, cattle, or stock of any kind shall be allowed to run at large within the Grant, except on permission given in writing to the owner or owners thereof. Campers and all others, save those holding a license from the Commission, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors within the Grant.

XX.

No person shall drive or ride faster than a walk over any of the bridges.

XXI.

The Guardian shall promptly cause the arrest of any person violating Rules XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX, and prosecute the offender or offenders to the full extent of the law, under section six of the Act of April 2, 1866, as found in the last division of this book.

XXII.

No lessee of any hotel in the Yosemite Valley shall, within the limits of the Grant, by himself, clerk, or agent, directly or indirectly, solicit, invite, or ask any person to patronize his hotel.

XXIII.

Every driver of public conveyances shall, upon arrival of same at any hotel, announce the name of said hotel to his passengers, but he shall do no more than state the name of the hotel, and shall not in any way seek to influence any passenger in the selection of the same.

XXIV.

Rates of charges at hotels, and also for horses, trappings, and vehicles, or for provender, as published by the Commission from time to time, must not be exceeded, under pain of forfeiture of privilege to keep a hotel or conduct a livery business or to sell provender.

XXV.

The Guardian shall notify the lessee of hotels of any action of the Commission, forbidding any objectionable persons from residing or transacting business in the Valley or Grove.

XXVI.

The Guardian shall, from time to time, enter all tenements for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition, and examining all property in pursuance of his official duties.

XXVII.

No building or improvement of any kind shall be erected or made upon the ground without the written authority from the Commission.

XXVIII.

All buildings and improvements of every kind, erected or made upon the Grant, belong to the Grant, and shall be so recognized and treated.

XXIX.

The Guardian shall exercise general police supervision in the Valley and Grove, and shall forbid and prevent all acts that tend to a breach of the peace, for the discomfiture of visitors, or injury or destruction to property.

XXX.

The Guardian shall, upon the first day of June of each year and running thereafter until the first of October, appoint one or more persons who shall act as patrolmen in the Grant.

XXXI.

The salary of the patrolmen shall be fixed by the Board.

XXXII.

It shall be the duty of the patrolmen to visit the camps, see that the campers have been registered in the office of the Guardian, take a note of the condition of the camp, take a note of all complaints, and perform such other duties as the Guardian may state for him, and report in writing every day to the Guardian the result of his rounds.

XXXIII.

There shall be no pooling of the hotels, stage lines, or other concessions granted by the Commission; and, it being ascertained by the Commission that such rule has been broken, the said concession shall be forfeited.

XXXIV.

All leases for any privilege or concessions exceeding the sum of \$100 per annum, shall be open to competition, and the Secretary is instructed to advertise for sealed bids sixty days prior to the expiration of said concession, and to invite bids upon the same; and all bids must be accompanied by sufficient guarantees that the contract shall be carried out by the bidders to the satisfaction of the Board. Said advertisements must be published in one Mariposa County paper and in one San Francisco paper. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

XXXV.

The Guardian shall make no changes, nor shall he incur any liability without specific authority, and he must refer all questions of policy touching the management of the trust to the Board for its discussion. He must promptly remit all collections to the Secretary and Treasurer, and is especially forbidden to disburse any funds of the Commission, unless directed so to do by the Board. His vouchers must be full and self-explanatory, and must be taken by him in triplicate; one must be retained in his office in the Valley, and the other two to be transferred to the Secretary and Treasurer. His accounts covering the last month past shall be made out by him and forwarded to the Secretary on the first of each month. He shall also transmit to the Secretary his estimate of labor and materials, and await the approval of the same before purchasing or ordering the same. No standing timber shall be cut without special authority in writing from the Board. He must, at the close of the season, and during the month of March of each year, if possible, report the condition of the State property, and what repairs and changes he deems necessary, together with the estimated costs thereof.

He may in case of emergency use his discretion in incurring indebtedness without the order of the Board, the same to be subject to the approval thereof, however, not exceeding the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars.

XXXVI.

The Secretary shall have printed a copy of such of the above rules as will best subserve good order within the Grant. He will also embody with the said rules a list of the trails in the Valley and distances, and charges for saddle and vehicle hire over the said trails and roads, hotel rates for board and lodging, and such information as will benefit the traveling public. The Guardian shall provide each visitor with a copy of the above rules.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The principal place of business of the Board of Commissioners shall be in the Yosemite Valley. They shall meet in the Yosemite Valley on the first Wednesday of June in each year, and shall thereafter hold regular meetings in San Francisco on the second Monday of each month. Three Commissioners shall constitute a quorum at all regular monthly meetings.

ARTICLE II.

The Governor of the State of California is the President of the Board.

ARTICLE III.

The other officers of the Commission shall be a Vice-President, and Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by ballot. The President shall also appoint, as permanent committees, a committee of two on Trails and Bridges, a committee of two on Tenements and Buildings, a committee of two on the Preservation of the Valley, a committee of two on Complaints and Petitions, and a committee of three on Finance and Accounts. These several committees shall hold office for one year, or at the discretion of the President. They shall visit the Valley at least once a year and report on the conditions found therein at the July meeting of the Commission.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Board, and perform such other duties as properly appertain by usage to the office of President.

ARTICLE V.

In case of the absence of the President, or of his inability to serve, the Vice-President shall perform his duties.



HALF DOME AND CLOUD'S REST.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Commission in properly prepared books, to be provided for that purpose; shall conduct the correspondence of the Commission, making letter-press copies of all official letters written by him, and properly file all communications which he may receive as Secretary of the Commission, or which may appertain to its business, and give an account of his correspondence whenever required by the Board of Commissioners, and during business hours the same shall be open to inspection by any individual Commissioner. He shall also keep a record, in the minute book, of all votes obtained by correspondence, and all votes given by Commissioners in that way shall have the same effect as though cast in the general way. He shall also attend to all matters of the Board, and perform such clerical duties as may be required of him. As Secretary and Treasurer it shall be his duty to keep a record of the finances and transactions of the Board, covering all circumstances, accounts of all sources of revenue, including all appropriations made by the State of California, making proper record of each several item, and transmit all moneys received for or on account of rents, privileges, or any other source, to the State Treasurer, in accordance with law. He shall make up vouchers from the monthly report of the Guardian of the liabilities for wages of laborers employed in the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grant, and also for supplies and materials purchased by him from month to month, and, upon such vouchers being approved by the Finance Committee, transmit the same to the State Controller for payment. Such vouchers to be made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners, the better to enable him to keep a correct record of all disbursements. And he shall, upon receipt of the Controller's warrant, apply the proceeds of said warrant to the payment of the various sums to the several claimants covered by such warrants. His account of moneys received and disbursed shall be explicit and full; and whenever legally called upon to do so, shall deliver up the moneys, books, papers, and other property of the Commission in his hands to his successor in office, or to such other person as may be designated by the Board to receive the same. He shall obey the orders of the Board, and render such services as may be required of him, relating to the Treasurer, and shall at all times, during business hours, open his books and expose his papers to any individual Commissioner upon request.

ARTICLE VII.

The regular meetings of the Board held in San Francisco shall be for the purpose of hearing the report of the Guardian, of the committees, and for auditing and allowing bills, ordering work, and transacting

such other business as may properly come before it. Special meetings may be called at any time, and shall be so called on request of two or more Commissioners.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to have general supervision of the finances. It shall audit all bills before their presentation to the Board, and perform such other duties as are usually performed by such bodies. It shall carefully inquire into the revenues of the Commission, the source thereof, and changes therein. No expenditures of any amount to exceed \$300 shall be made except upon order of the Board in open meeting. This must not apply to such emergencies as will prevent the Guardian from communicating with the Board.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. A majority of the Board only is empowered to issue residence or business permits, as that entitles the holders thereof to transact business in the Valley or Grove. They shall adopt the form of such permits. Permits shall not be issued for a longer term than one year, but may be issued from year to year, or from month to month. They shall recite the business of the holder, and specify the tenement or locality for occupancy. Permits shall be revoked upon the violation of any of the rules of the Commission. Permits shall be issued to only persons of good moral character, upon the consent of the Board, and signed by the Guardian, the President, Vice-President, and Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Board of Commissioners shall establish the rates to be charged for hotels, the rates for carriage and horse hire, the rates for the sale of provender, and generally regulate the prices to be charged by all persons transacting business in the Valley or Grove.

ARTICLE X.

The President of the Board is an ex officio member of all committees. Such other committees, from time to time, as are necessary, shall be appointed, as at present.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or removal from the State, or by any other inability to serve, on the part of the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, the President shall appoint some one to the place.

YOSEMITE VALLEY AND MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE

This trust, created by Act of Congress on the 30th of June, 1864, has since been managed by the following Commissioners, the Presidents of the Board successively heading the list:

PRESIDENTS:

GOVERNOR F. L. LOW.	GOVERNOR GEORGE STONEMAN.
GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT.	GOVERNOR WASHINGTON BARTLETT.
GOVERNOR NEWTON BOOTH.	GOVERNOR R. W. WATERMAN.
GOVERNOR ROMUALDO PACHECO.	GOVERNOR H. H. MARKHAM.
GOVERNOR WILLIAM IRWIN.	GOVERNOR JAMES H. BUDD.
GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PERKINS.	

COMMISSIONERS:

FRED LAW OLMSTED.	JNO. P. IRISH.	J. M. GRIFFITH.
J. D. WHITNEY.	JOS. G. EASTLAND.	J. H. O'BRIEN.
WILLIAM ASHBURNER.	GEORGE B. SPERRY.	JONATHAN MENTZER.
I. W. RAYMOND.	CHARLES G. CLINCH.	E. W. CHAPMAN.
E. S. HOLDEN.	HENRY K. FIELD.	WILLIAM B. MAY.
ALEXANDER DEERING.	WM. H. MILLS.	GEORGE G. GOUCHER.
GEORGE W. COULTER.	I. W. TABER.	BEN C. TRUMAN.
GALEN CLARK.	M. C. BRIGGS.	M. H. HECHT.
HENRY W. CLEVELAND.	J. P. JACKSON.	JOHN F. KIDDER.
WM. C. PRIEST.	GEORGE S. LADD.	T. S. C. LOWE.
EDGAR MILLS.	A. J. MEANY.	MAX GOLDBERG.
P. D. WIGGINTON.	JAMES L. SPERRY.	E. P. JOHNSON.
THOMAS P. MADDEN.	CHARLES L. WELLER.	H. J. OSTRANDER.
F. M. PINLEY.	JOHN BOGGS.	CHAS. S. GIVENS.
	MILES WALLACE.	

